weather. In the Honávar range 25 acres were planted with teak seedlings that had germinated in, and were then transplanted from, the forests; and 1,515 seedlings are thriving.

119. The amount expended was Rs. 57.

Belgaum.

120. Here, the experiment of sowing seeds with hoe-picks made in the previous year, and repeated in that under report, is reported to have failed.

121. A regular plantation of 6 acres was made in Deshnur, Sampgaon range, and the *nim* and mango plants put down therein are coming on very well. At Hemadgé, Khánápur range, 300 acres were fenced in, and sown with seeds of various kinds, and it is reported that a fair percentage of plants was noticeable.

122. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 47.

Dhárwár and Bijápur.

123. No planting was done in these divisions, the season being unusually dry. In Bijápur drought killed off the seedlings which previously existed at Hosur and Manglur; and 68 maunds of seed were sown broad-cast. In Dhárwár a few sowings were made with the pick-hoe.

124. The expenditure amounted in Dhárwár to Rs. 270, and in Bijápur to Rs. 52.

Kolába-Ratnágiri.

125. Fifty-four acres 30 gunthás in the Karjat and Khálápur ranges of the Kolába division were sown with sandalwood and other seeds, in pits and broad-cast.

126. In Ratnágiri 24,777 seedlings were transplanted from the Dápoli nursery, and about 6 maunds of seed sown broad-cast.

127. The amount expended was Rs. 128.

COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS.

128. A sum of Rs. 6,809 was expended on works under this head: Rs. 2,660 on "Roads and Bridges," Rs. 2,990 on "Buildings" and Rs. 1,159 on other works.

129. In the Northern Division of Kánara the Bhágwati-Poteli forest road as well as other forest cart-tracks were repaired at a cost of Rs. 458, and Rs. 25 were spent on the Haliyál Depôt road. A well was sunk at Madnalli (Rs. 250), and Rs. 60 were expended in repairing bridges and a timber slide in Kárwár.

130. Forest buildings were repaired at a cost of Rs. 255.

131. In the Central Division of Kánara Rs. 250 were paid towards repairing Hittal-Kárgadde-Mágod road. The Kannigeri-Udámki road was put in repair (Rs. 393), and three new watch-houses built for Rs. 800. Rs. 914 were spent in repairing forest buildings, rest-houses, watch-houses, &c., of the division, and Rs. 300 in sinking a well in Mundgod.

132. In the Southern Division of Kánara a well was sunk near the Singanhalli Timber Depôt,—the need of this well had been much felt in the past—at a cost of Rs. 300, and Rs. 26 were laid out on repairing forest tracks. Rs. 275 were also spent in repairing forest watch-houses, &c.

133. In Belgaum a sum of Rs. 1,403 was expended on the Nágargáli-Halshi road, and Rs. 382 was paid to the Revenue Department for exemption from toll fees on fuel carts passing by the Gunji Local Fund road. A forest watch-house was newly built for Rs. 300 and old buildings put in repair (Rs. 223).

134. In Dhárwár the Devikop rest-house and all náka houses were repaired at a cost of Rs. 229.

135. In Kolába Rs. 588 were spent under this head, and in Ratnágiri the Bánd road was repaired (Rs. 29), and a new guard-house built for Rs. 74.

CHAPTER IV.

YIELD AND WORKING.

136. There was no change in the mode of working from that reported in previous years.

137. The following is a summary of the yield of the forests of the several divisions for 1890-91 and 1891-92 :—

Northern, Central and Southern Divisions of Kánara.

138. The yield of large teak, exploited, increased from 345,894 cubic feet in 1890-91 to 354,459 cubic feet in 1891-92; and of small teak, such as poles, rafters, &c., from 54,578 to 81,360 cubic feet.

139. The large junglewood removed, fell from 324,279 cubic feet in 1890-91 to 165,756 cubic feet in 1891-92; but the yield of small junglewood rose from 4,523 cubic feet to 5,968 cubic feet, and of large blackwood from 19,538 to 24,546 cubic feet; the blackwood poles and pieces were 137 cubic feet in 1891-92 against 914 in 1890-91.

140. The increase in the yield of large teak for the year under report, occurs in the Central Division of Kánara, where 25,000 cubic feet were brought in in excess of the quantity exploited in the previous year; of these 25,000 cubic feet, about 23,000 were taken down to the Kodibág Depôt from the Nersol forests of Yellápur. While, the quantity exploited in Northern and Southern Kánara was less by 13,529 and 2,935 cubic feet, respectively. The quantity of timber brought to the Haliyál Depôt (Northern Kánara) was, however, greater by 7,908 cubic feet, but there was a decrease of about 8,000 cubic feet in the quantity taken down to the Kodibág Depôt from the Gund forests.

141. The decrease in the quantity of large junglewood is met with in all the three divisions; but of the blackwood, 6,100 cubic feet more were brought in the Northern Division.

142. The number of bamboos extracted fell from 3,828,355 in 1890-91 to 3,294,192 in 1891-92.

143. The firewood exploited rose from 1,635,124 cubic feet to 2,025,643 cubic feet, and the yield of myrobollams from 3,061 to 3,346 khandis.

144. The outturn of sandalwood decreased from 84 khandis in 1890-91 to 61 khandis in 1891-92; and of charcoal from 6,060 to 4,422 cubic feet.

145. The decrease in the number of bamboos is met with in the Northern and Central Divisions of Kánara, where it amounted to 437,848 and 132,479, respectively. The demand from the plain districts was small owing to the distressed state of the country. It is also reported that since the tolls were established near Haliyál, and railway rates increased for bamboos, the demand has diminished. A slight increase in the number of bamboos exported from the Southern Division of Kánara and from the Kárwár range is to be noted.

146. The increase in the quantity of firewood is met with in Northern (9,447 cubic feet), Central (346,953 cubic feet) and in Southern Kánara (34,119 cubic feet). The large increase in Central Kánara is due to the quantity removed from the Ankola range on the coast for export. The quantity of fuel supplied to the Railway Company from the Supa range of the Northern Division, amounted to 289,000 cubic feet against 182,104 in the previous year.

147. The increase in the yield of myrobollams is accounted for by the better crop in the Northern Division. There was some difficulty in finding mature sandalwood trees, hence the decrease in the outturn of sandalwood shown above, which occurs chiefly in the Southern Division.

Belgaum Division.

148. The large teak exploited during the year under report amounted to 4,424 cubic feet against 9,771 cubic feet of the preceding year. The outturn of blackwood and junglewood measured 184 and 4,801 cubic feet, respectively, against 1,063 and 14,310 cubic feet.

149. Of small timber (teak poles, &c.), there were 34,979 cubic feet against 29,293; and of blackwood and junglewood, 190 and 12,313 cubic feet, respectively, against 507 and 22,454 cubic feet.

150. The quantity of firewood exploited during the year shows a decrease. The running-fuel brought in for the Railway Company amounted to 2,893,400 cubic feet against 3,210,120 cubic feet of 1890-91; lighting-fuel to 9,522 cubic feet against 13,600; and the firewood removed for other purposes to 724,422 cubic feet against 731,567.

151. The yield of myrobollams fell from 5,929 khandis in 1890-91 to 5,148 in 1891-92, and the number of bamboos from 405,569 to 402,037. But the quantity of charcoal rose from 11,837 cubic feet to 21,797.

Dhárwár.

152. The outturn of teak timber was 59,635 cubic feet against 63,816 cubic feet in 1890-91, and of fuel 213,722 cubic feet against 206,374. The quantity of junglewood rafters, blackwood pieces, *janthies*, *jaráyet* pieces, &c., amounted to 10,282 cubic feet against 11,635.

153. On the other hand, the number of bamboos extracted increased from 284,984 in 1890-91 to 335,247 in 1891-92; and 15 khandis of myrobollams were also obtained during the year under report.

Bijápur.

154. The yield of timber decreased from 5,710 in 1890-91 to 2,659 cubic feet in 1891-92; of cart-loads of firewood, from 80,550 to 65,991 cubic feet; of animal-loads, from 88,672 to 65,656 cubic feet; and of head-loads from 121,797 to 104,765 cubic feet.

Kolába.

155. The yield of teak trees increased from 575,600 cubic feet in 1890-91 to 613,730 cubic feet in 1891-92, and of teak beams from 75,000 to 101,097 cubic feet. But there was a small decrease in the quantity of firewood, which was 116,254 cubic feet and 113,411 cubic feet, respectively, for 1890-91 and 1891-92.

Ratnágiri.

156. Here also the yield of teak rose from 122,502 cubic feet in 1890-91 to 128,575 cubic feet in 1891-92; and of firewood, from 45 to 24,800 cubic feet.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

157. The details of the year's transactions are shown in the statements 58 to 62 appended.

158. The receipts and expenditure of the Southern Circle for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 were:—

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.			Surplus or net Revenue.
		A. Conservancy and Works.	B. Establishments.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	13,49,826	4,38,426	2,66,529	7,04,955	6,44,871
1891-92	11,47,707	4,37,415	2,67,816	7,05,231	4,42,476

159. The falling off in the revenue of the year under report occurs in all the divisions except Kolába-Ratnágiri, and it is largely ascribable to a want of demand for, and consequent failure in the sales of, timber on account of the scarcity prevailing in the plain districts. There was also a decrease in the revenue from fuel supplied to the Southern Marátha Railway Company. The reduction in traffic and consequent reduction of requirements in fuel by the Railway was to a large extent answerable for the fall in the receipts.

160. The following shows the revenue and outstandings at the end of the year:—

Year.	Amount realized.	Balance due to the Department at the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	13,49,826	1,98,184
1891-92	11,47,707	1,70,206